REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,520.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Tenth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

No Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,039 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Watson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st June 1876, at 4 P.M.

	June.		June.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Tuticorin	9
„ Ratnagherry	2	„ Colombo	10
„ Vingorla	2	„ Galle	11
„ Goa	3	„ Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Madras	16
„ Mangalore	4	„ Coconada	16
„ Cannanore	5	„ Visagapatam	19
„ Tellicherry	5	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Calicut	6	„ Calingapatam	20
„ Beypore	6	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Narakel	7	„ False Point	21
„ Cochin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	23
„ Alleppey	7		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line is hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilliatjap, Palembang, Penitentiary, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Rotterdam-India & N. Comp'y's Steamers.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves BUSREH	19
„ Kurrachee	June 7	„ Mahomerah	19
„ Muscat	7	„ Fao	19
„ Bunder Abbas	9	„ Bushire	21
„ Linga	11	„ Bahrein	25
„ Baharein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	27
„ Bushire	13	„ Jask	28
„ Fao	15	„ Gwader	30
„ Mahomerah	15	„ Kurrachee	July 4
Arrives BUSREH	16	Arrives BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 10.2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 878 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	34	20	8	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class Accommodation and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board:

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 35 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th May 1876.

TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILING ABOUT 10TH JUNE.

THE Powerful Steamer EUROPEAN, 2,647 Tons, 450 Horse Power, Captain Sivewright, to be despatched as above, has accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

TERMS..... { First Class, Rs. 450. / Second Class „ 300.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
GWALIOR	C. Rabot	2725	450	2nd	Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Suez, &c.
AURTRALIA	J. S Murray	3663	400	16th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2735	400	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

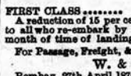
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 9 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 12th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



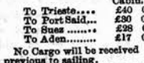
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. PESHAWUR, Captain C. A. White, (3,781 Tons and 600 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 29th May 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

From	From	From	
Tons H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
EUROPA..... 2977	424	22d April.	29th April. 14th June.
INDIA 2939	500	20th May.	27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA... 2373	486	17th June.	24th June. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

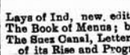
A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 27th April 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£26 0	£12 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.
26 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Lays of Ind, new edition, enlarged, Illustrated	0	0
The Book of Menus; by Fin Bec, 8vo, cloth	7	0
The Suez Canal, Letters and Documents descriptive of its Rise and Progress; by F. de Lesseps, translated by D'Auvers	7	8
Richardson's School Manual of Modern Geography, (Dr. W. Smith's English Course)	3	12
Lytton's (Edward Bulwer) Dramatic Works, vol. 1	2	8
Charles O'Malley; by Charles Lever, new ed., 2 vols.	5	0
Half Hours in the Tiny World. Illustrated	2	8
Ludlow's War of American Independence 1775—1783 with Maps (Epochs of History)	1	12
Marshman's History of India, new edition	4	8
Army and Navy Drolleries, coloured Illustrations	3	12
Rousselet's India and its Native Princes	12	0
Encyclopædia Brittania, new edition, vols. 1 to 3	62	4
Grant Duff's Notes of an Indian Journey	7	8
Von Pettenkofer's Outbreak of Cholera among Convicts, folio	8	4
Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, third edition, Vol. 1, Royal 8vo	7	4
Molesworth's Pocket-Book of Engineering Formulæ	4	0
Ormsby's Stray Papers	5	4
Temple Bar, Vol. 66, Jan. to April 1876	4	0
Bryant's Practice of Surgery, 2 vols., new edition	17	0
Miss Thackeray's Story of Elizabeth, new edition	4	4
Papillon's Manual of Comparative Philology	4	4
Saunders' One against the World	4	4
Fleay's Shakespeare Manual	3	4
Jolly's (Dr. Julius) Naradiya Dharmasastra, or the Institutes of Narada	7	8
Gardiner's First Two Stuarts and the Puritan Revolution 1603—1660 (Epochs of History)	1	12
Freeman's History of Europe (History Primers)	0	12
Broken Bonds; by Hawley Smart	1	4
Kenelin Chillingly; by the late Lord Lytton	1	4
The Great Canal at Suez! its Political, Engineering and Financial History; by Percy Fitzgerald, 2 vols., 8vo	20	12
Napier's History of the Peninsular War. New Edition, with Maps and Plans, 6 vols	30	0
Wood's (Major H.) Shores of Lake Aral, 8vo	9	12
The Annual Register 1875	12	8
Coghlan's Epitome of some Hindu Law Cases	5	8
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1875, with Index	6	0
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, 5th edition	7	8
Nautical Almanack 1876	2	0
In a Winter City; a sketch by 'Ouida'	7	8
My Young Alcides; by Miss Yonge, 2 vols	7	8
The Wise Woman; by George Macdonald	6	12
The Lion in the Path; by John Saunders	4	4
Guy Waterman; by John Saunders	4	4
The Final Reliques of Father Prout, 1876	8	12
Milman's History of the Jews	2	8
Half hours in the Far East, among the people and Wonders of India, Illustrated	2	8
Short Service and Deferred Pay; by Captain F. Chenevix-Trench	2	8
Walker's (Major Genl., C. B.) Organisation and Tactics of the Cavalry Division	1	6
Hale's (Rev. E.) Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe	1	12
Life of Viscount Palmerston 1846—1865; by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M. P., 2 vols.	20	12
Rawlinson's Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy	19	4
Lyte's History of Eton College, 1440—1875, Illustrated	23	0
Mohr's Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Illustrated	16	8
Valentine Baker's Clouds in the East; Travels and Adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier, Illustrated	12	8
Anderson's Mandalay to Momein; a Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875	14	8
Moresby's Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea	10	8
Blackston's Commentaries on the Laws of England; by Dr. Kerr, 4 vols., 8vo., 1876	41	4
Wilson's (Dr. D.) Prehistoric Man, 2 vols., 1876	25	0
Lindsay's History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, vols. 3 and 4	33	0
Blyth's Dictionary of Hygiene and Public Health, 8vo., 1876	19	4
Folkard's Law of Slander and Libel, 4th edition	31	4
Wharton's Law-Lexicon or Dictionary of Jurisprudence, 6th edition	29	0
Van-Lennep's Bible Lands, their Modern Customs and Manners, Illustrated, 2 vols	13	4
Bogle and Manning's Tibet and Lhasa, edited by Markham	14	8
Wood's Homes without Hands, Illustrated	8	12
Rutter's Exchange Tables between England, India and China, new edition	15	0
Allen's Design and Construction of Dock Walls, &c.	4	4
Atchley's Civil Engineers' and Contractors' Price Book	4	4
Franco-German War 1870-71, translated from the German Official Account, 1st part, 8th Section—Sedan	2	4
Sport in Abyssinia; by Lieut. the Earl of Mayo	8	4
Viollet-le-Duc's Habitation of Man in all Ages. Illustrated	11	4
Smith's Assyrian Eponym Canon	6	12
Morris' Æneids of Virgil, 2nd edition	9	12
Bellew's Kashmir and Kashgar	11	4
Lewis' Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matter of Opinion	8	12
Wheeler's History of India, under Mussulman Rule, 8vo.	9	8
Once a Week, 4th Series, vol. 3	7	8
Kaye and Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, Illustrated	17	4
Campbell's My Circular Notes, 2 vols	17	4
From the Hebrides to the Himalayas; by Constance F. G. Cumming, 2 vols	26	8
Fort's Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry	10	8
Martin's History of Lloyd's and of Marine Insurance in Great Britain	8	12
Moore's Family Medicine for India	5	8
Dr. Fullerton's Family Medical Guide, 2nd ed.	7	8
Grace-Calvert's Dyeing and Calico Printing	14	8
Greenwood's Manual of the Practice of Conveyancing	10	8
Jackson's Doctrine of Retribution (The Bampton Lectures, 1875)	6	12
Hare's Mission of the Comforter	4	12
Robertson's (Rev. F. W.) Lectures, Addresses, and other Literary Remains	8	4
Macmillan's Our Lord's Three Raisings from the Dead.	3	12
Newman's (J. H.) The Arians of the 4th Century	4	8
Ever's Tables, Nautical and Mathematical	2	8
Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication, 2 vols., new ed.	12	8
——Insectivorous Plants	8	12
Wood's Elements of Algebra, new ed.; by Lund	5	4
Tait's Recent Advances in Physical Science	6	8

*** *Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English price calculated at the current exchange.*

THACKER, VINING & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 30TH MAY.
THE STAR COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the Farce
BY J. T. WILLIAMS,
WHOS WHO?
To conclude with, the Fairy Extravaganza, especially revised and adapted for this Company, by Mr. M. COMERFORD,
TURKO THE TERRIBLE!
OR
THE FAIRY ROSES.
INTRODUCTIONS.
New and favorite melodies, including airs from "Chilperic," "Roi Carotte," "Nemesis," &c.,
And adaptations of all the newest and most Popular Comic Songs, SOLO DANCE, SONG AND DANCE, TREBLE DANCE,
AND
NEW TOPICAL SONG,
Written expressly for Miss MINNIE WILLIAMS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Re. 1
Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the Performance.

SHIP TO CALCUTTA.

THE new fine American A 1 Ship FANNIE TUCKER, 1,526 Tons, Captain ROBERTS, will soon sail for Calcutta.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.
No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Europa.
Bombay, 29th May 1876.

NOTICE.

TO LET, Two Large GODOWNS, Nos. 3 and 5, situate in Fort, Armenian Lane. Apply to
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Fort Press Company, Limited.
Bombay, 29th May 1876.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.
HEAD MASTER—Mr. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, (Edin. Univ.), formerly Classical and English Master in the Academical Institution, Colraine.
HEAD MISTRESS—Miss HOUSTON.
The School in Love Lane, Byculla, will re open after vacation on the 12th of June Boarders (Boys only) will be received by Mr. and Mrs. Houston, from whom prospectuses may be obtained.
C. H. LEIGH-LYE,
Archdeacon.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
ANTISEPTIC FLUID, prepared from McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, pint bottles, each	0	8
Ditto ditto ditto quart bottles, each	0	14
Ditto ditto ditto 4 gallon tins, each	5	0
Ditto ditto ditto 8 gallon tins, each	8	0
BEAUFOY'S SOL. CHLORIDE OF LIME, per bottle	1	12
Ditto ditto Soda, ditto	2	4
BURNETT'S [Sir Wm.] FLUID, pint bottles, each	0	12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1	8
CARBOLIC ACID, ½ pound bottles, each	0	12
Ditto 1 pound bottles, each	1	2
Ditto 1 gallon tins, each	5	0
CARBOLIC POWDER, containing 15 per cent. Acid 4 and 6 lbs, each	0	12
Ditto ditto 28 pound cases, each	4	8
Ditto ditto cwt. casks, each	15	0
CONDY'S FLUID, *Crimson*, ½ pint bottles each	0	12
Ditto ditto pint bottles, each	1	8
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	3	0
Ditto *Green* pint bottles, each	0	12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANO, second hand, by SCHIEDMAYER. Price Rs. 350. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Bombay.

SIX PASSENGERS can be comfortably accommodated in a Steamer sailing for TRIESTE positively on 5th June for Rs. 350 each. Apply to "ETA."

TO LET, for one or two months, as may be required, a commodious well furnished BUNGALOW in a good neighbourhood. Rent Rs. 100. Address T., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, A SQUARE PIANO by SCHIEDMAYER & SON, Stuttgart, only five months in use. Price Rs. 220. Apply to "A. B.," Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

COOLING CUPS AND DAINTY DRINKS
FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

RASPBERRY SYRUP.
PINE APLPE SYRUP.
STRAWBERRY SYRUP.
JARGONELLE PEAR SYRUP.
RASPBERRY VINEGAR.
LEMON SYRUP.
GINGER SYRUP.

These Syrups when taken with either plain or Aerated Water form delicious wholesome Beverages for the Hot Weather.

Per Pint As. 14; per Quart Re. 1-8.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT.
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT.
To be held on the 15th December 1876.
31,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.
400 PRIZES.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanised roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Land and large Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel Proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Land and Compound.

IN CASH

1 Prize Rs. 2,000	4 Prizes Rs. 125	25 Prizes Rs. 20	
1 Prize „ 1,000	5 Prizes „ 100	150 Prizes „ 10	
1 Prize „ 500	10 Prizes „ 50	200 Prizes „ 5	

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.
It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above Land and property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to purchase another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place before a Committe and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.
Agents are invited for substations; liberal Commission will be allowed.
Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.
For further particulars apply to
ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.
AGENTS:—Bombay.—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Book seller, Kalbadavi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Convenancer Agent; JEHANGEER BAZANJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Book-seller Parsee Bazar, Fort; FALONJEE PESTONJEE B. TITLEWALLA, Esquire, 85, Bazar Gate Street, Fort; GOPAL NARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadavi Road.
N. B.—The Hotel is available for visitors until the new Hotel is erected.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in RED on each wrapper.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.
Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED
DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.
The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS, From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
OF FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
SPECTACLES in best blued-steel frames ..... per pair	6	0
Do. Cataract do. do. ..... „	9 to 16	0
EYE-GLASSES, single, in tortoiseshell frames, each	3	8
Do. double gilt-steel spring folders in tortoiseshell or gilt-steel frames, per pair	7	0

The above may be had in Gold frames at varying prices.

EYE-GLASSES, *ordinary*, with roughed rim and hole for cord	each	1 8
Silk Cord for ditto	per yard	0 4

Mofussil constituents when ordering Spectacles or Eye-Glasses should state whether they are required for "*long*" or "*short*" sight, and send a specimen of *small printed matter*, noting the distance from the eyes at which it can be most distinctly read.

EYE PRESERVERS with Coloured Eye Pieces,
Horse-shoe shaped, Spoon-shaped, and plain Spectacle shaped.
GOGGLES and Eye Preservers with fine wire gauze sides for Railway travelling.

EYE SHADES and BATHS, READING LENSES, OPERA and FIELD GLASSES
A neat case supplied *free* with each pair of Spectacles and Eye Preservers.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-0.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-0.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 20.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs 25-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 30-0.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 18-0.

These Brands have been known throughout Western India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

ASQUITH & CO. have received a Splendid Assorted from the *First Manufactures* of *Nottingham* and *Derby*.

The Textures have been specially manufactured for Indian Wear, and will be found most comfortable for the Hot Weather.

REAL MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Plain Mixtures	Dozen	15	8	17	8
Drab or Fawn	do.	17	8	19	0
Drab Fancy Stripes	do.	17	8	19	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	do.	18	8	21	8
Super Fine, a Special Article	do.	21	0	23	8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft	do.	24	0	27	0
Elastic	do.	21	0	23	8
Best Scotch Lambs Wool	do.	17	4	18	8
Black Silk Socks	do.	18	8	21	0
Black Silk Hose	do.	11	8	13	8
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	do.	4	12	5	12

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz.	9	8	10	8
Super Brown Cotton	do.	11	0	12	8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	do.	14	8	16

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 29TH MAY 1876.

WITH the exception of Saturday's telegrams from New York there is nothing new in by wire respecting Cotton. Mid. Uplands on the spot are still quoted at 11⅛ cents. per lb. but July shipment is given at 12¼ cents. per lb. which, if correct, is a recovery of ¼ cent. per lb. The receipts at the ports are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,008,000	3,385,000	3,665,000

The London General Produce Markets have not fluctuated materially, the only movement shown being a decline of 5s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has given way ¼ per cent. all round since Thursday last Fours being quoted at 84½ ; Fours-and-a-half a. 84½ and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 86½. In the quotations given for Indian Bank shares we notice an advance of £1 in Orientals and a decline of 10s. in Chartered, Chartered Mercantile and Hongkong and Shanghai being unaltered.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 27th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance		at H. O.	Inc. Rs. 10,49,901
Do do		Branches	Inc. ,, 5,72,740
Deposits			Dec. ,, 2,85,981
Government Securities			Dec. ,, 3,36,317
Loans			Inc. ,, 9,33,073
Bills Discounted.....			Inc. ,, 8,73,113
Cash with Correspondents.....			Dec. ,, 56,712
Cash and Currency Notes			Inc. ,, 67,322

The net result of these movements as regards the Cash Balance is insignificant, but in themselves the alterations show more demand for money than from the state of the outside market seemed probable. The increase in Bills discounted is of course accounted for in purchases of 60 days' sight drafts on Calcutta and is not therefore of special importance, as it merely indicates a desire on the part of the Exchange Banks to work their finance on this side as much as possible in preference to getting out funds from the other side in the face of a further probable fall in Exchange, but the addition to the loans has more significance and was not generally expected. Any demand for money, however, must be very short-lived as this week will about see the end of our export season after which failing speculation of some kind capitalists will find it most difficult to obtain paying investments for their funds.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened with considerable firmness and an advance of 1-16 to ⅛ per Rupee from Thursday's closing figures, but so far as appears on the surface this is more attributable to an indisposition on the part of the Banks to enter on fresh transactions in the middle of mail work than anything else. No amount of paper has been offering, considering the accumulation of business during the holidays, and when we take into account the fact that this week's business covers the last important cotton operations of the season, there is little apparent reason for expecting higher rates to say the least. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 8d. per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8d. ,,
Credits, 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8⅛ to 7-16d. ,,
Documents, 4 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16 to ⅛ ,,

On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to par and in 60 days' sight business has been done at 1 per cent. discount., a decline of ¼ per cent.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been no enquiry whatever, and, if anything, the tendency is easier. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 101½ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 101⅛ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103⅜.

THE SHARE MARKET opens with considerable activity and for a mail day a large business has been done. Bank of Bombays have been an exception to the general rule, having receded 1 per cent from last Thursday's closing price. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 higher. For Spinning and Weaving scrip, the enquiry is still strong and our list of quotations show a general advance. Alliance shares are Rs. 25 higher, Flemingos Rs. 10, Great Easterns Rs. 10, Madras Spinning Rs. 10, Madras United Rs. 5, Morarjee Spinning Rs. 25, Orientals Rs. 5, Sassoons Rs. 25 and Soondercdas Rs. 10 per share higher. An improvement has also taken place in some of the leading Press Companies. Apollos are Rs 150 higher, Colabas Rs. 100, Fort Press Rs. 150, Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co. Rs. 125, Scinde Press Rs. 10, Scinde and Punjab Rs. 50 and Albert Co. of Kurrachee Rs. 30 per share higher.

In COTTON transactions to-day have been small, buyers having apparently about filled their requirements for the time being. Prices have not fluctuated in any way, but if anything the tendency has been a trifle easier. The receipts for the three days have been 15,406 bales, promising but a small total for the week.

FREIGHTS are steady. By steamer for Liverpool £2-1-3 to £2 2 6 has been done, but at the close consignees are firm at the latter rate. By sail £2 1-3 to £2 2-6 has been asked by iron ships but relets have changed hands at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. From first hands we have not heard of a single transaction to-day, but there is a moderate business going on in the bazaar at about former figures.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p/s	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	8p.ct	Agra Bank	100
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,402xd
20,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New ...	1273
8,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L., & China	300
40,000	981½	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	107 exd
40,000	250	all	..	Oriental Bank.....	480

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	420	315	75 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267½
	420	103-14	do.	Do. New 420 Shares.....	126½
	420	95-12	do.	Ditto	72
	420	95-12	do.	Ditto	33
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	418	100	9 p.c.	Do. New Shares.....	235

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,170
7,500	150	all	...	Free Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	600	20 p.a.	Masagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	40 p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,350	all	50 p.a.	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,152
500	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,600
300	2,000	all	..	Bhowanypur M. & P. Co.	1,450
300	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,160
400	150	150	10	Bro ch Mills	165
900	1,000	750	..	China Spinning	850
3,000	1,000	all	100 p.a.	Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,060
1,350	1,350	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,070
1,000	1,000	all	80p.c.	Great Eastern	1,180
2,000	800	all	..	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
750	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,100
750	1,000	all	80p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,080
..	..	800	..	Khandelah Spinning	960
1,000	1,000	all	..	Khatau Makanjee & W. Co.	960
300	1,350	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,120
..	..	500	70	Madras U. Spinning	1,110
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.c.	Manockji Petit's.....	1,190
1,050	1,500	all	60p.a	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,225
4,000	1,000	all	65p.c.	Oriental	940
900	1,350	all	..	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,175
1,500	1,000	all	..	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	925
800	1,000	1,000	80p.a	Soondercdas Spinning ..	960
1,000	1,000	350	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,950	200 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	810
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Allred Mills Co.....	1,400
1,850	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,500
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	790
158	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	250	all	42 p.c.	Indi n Press Co.....	285
400	250	all	24 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.....	900
250	250	all	..	Cocanada Press Co.....	80
500	1,000	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhoolera F & G. Co.	150
252	1,000	all	180 p.c.	Eastern India Press Co....	850
252	1,000	all	180 p.c.	Fort Press Co.....	1,550
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.c.	Free Land & Pier Co.....	425
1,150	..	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mohamdi Press & Ginning Co.....	345
800	2,000	2,000	..	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
130	..	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
400	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
500	750	all	45 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	..	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
450	1,000	..	125p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share for the year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 27th May as compared with the statement issued on the 20th May :—

LIABILITIES.	20th May. Rs.	27th May. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,67,09,285	1,77,59,186
Do. do. do. at Branches.	21,56,787	37,29,507
Other Deposits	1,80,38,288	1,77,59,807
Post Bills	54,152	54,152
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,01,950	4,76,811
	4,41,35,465	4,55,48,986
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	68,98,017	65,61,700
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	17,39,078	16,70,375
Loans on Security of do. do.	39,01,399	48,34,472
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,979	3,691
Bills Discounted	1,58,47,726	1,67,20,839
Stamps	4,459	4,372
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,15,128		
Amount applied in reduction ..1,36,000	3,80,123	3,80,123
Bullion	1,55,410	1,28,618
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,51,77,574	1,59,44,556
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,41,35,465	4,55,48,986

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Bank of Bengal has made no further reduction in its charges, although a fresh decline was expected by many, owing to the increasing ease in the open market, where the current value of money is only about 6 per cent. against a Bank minimum of 8 per cent. The public demand on the Bank is, however, so well maintained, that no favourable object would have been gained by a reduction, and the very unfavourable turn taken by the English exchanges suggests the possibility, if not the probability, of a fresh cessation of Council drafts, and in the apparent utter want of a financial policy at the India Office, caution is required in dealing with large financial interests here.

The Government balances at the Bank have this week declined 12 lakhs, the private deposits have increased 17½ lakhs, and the discounts, loans and credits have declined 5 lakhs, the latter a very small diminution in the Bank's business, with so great an existing disparity of rates outside. The cash balances have increased 8 lakhs, the smaller items of account providing for the balance. The proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to 50½ per cent.

This week's tea sales have established a further advance in the price of the new crop, low exchange encouraging purchases. Although most of the gardens show so far an unfavourable outturn as compared with the same period of last year, latest accounts say that it is rapidly being made up, and the prospects of the season are very favourable.

Low exchange should by rights improve the Import markets also, but so far from this being the case, they are going from bad to worse, a declining exchange being accompanied by declining prices. Apparently nothing but an almost total stoppage of supplies for a time will work this market round to a healthy state.

In every department of Indian business, the upsetting of old relations between gold and silver is unhinging the working of trade, and it now begins to look as if it is trade that must begin to accommodate itself to exchange, instead of the reverse. The first sign of this is seen in the account of the half-yearly meeting of the Chartered Bank, received by last mail. In addition to the large sum of £71,989-7-2, carried into profit and loss for the year 1875, and out of which £40,000 has been paid in dividends, and £25,000 carried to the ordinary reserve fund, the Chairman stated that a further sum had been set apart to meet the depreciation on that portion of the Bank's capital which is permanently held in silver abroad, and which could not now be returned to London excepting at a great loss on the rates at which it was sent out. This is a most prudent step. If silver does recover, so much the better for the Bank, and if it does not, it is certainly the right thing to bring the whole capital to its sterling value.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has, for the time being, broken away entirely from its moorings, and although it has now reached a lower depth than ever, there is no decided appearance of a reaction. Faith in the future of silver has had a fresh and severe shaking, although nothing new has transpired as to the extent of coming supplies. One or two of the Exchange Banks have been buying own at rapidly declining rates, silver has been simultaneously falling in London, and the great power of influence on the market seems to have abandoned all idea of adopting strong measures for protection of himself and others. If Council bills are again let go at what they will fetch on next tender day, the 7th of June, it is impossible to say what further fall may not ensue, surrounding circumstances and the state of public feeling being favourable. If this disastrous fall is to be checked at all it is now the Secretary of State alone who can do it, and if he doesn't, and if exchange should fall to 1-6d. per rupee, that simply means 5 or 6 millions sterling additional to be paid by the people of India for the State's obligations in England. The position is so extremely serious, not to say critical, that Government interference, however objectionable in ordinary times, ought to be welcomed if at all likely to be efficacious, and the events of the last few months have shown that its power is immense. A large sterling loan, taken up in England, to be applied in home charges, and a corresponding amount of the accumulating Treasury balances here used in buying up the rupee bonds, would be a very favourable operation for Government, and it would give time for trade to adapt itself to even a 1-6*d.* par should such be eventually inevitable.

Rates opened weak for this mail, but demand bills were at first sold at 1-8½, and telegraphic at 1-8 3/16 ; immediately afterwards business was done in both at 1-8, and the early demand bills have been taken at 1-8 to 1-7. Bank's six months' drafts were sold early in the week at 1-8 7/16 to 1-8⅜, dropping next day to 1-8 5/16, and to-day, after a little being done at that rate in the morning, nothing better than 1-8⅜ could be had, and at that rate business was done. Credits have scarcely been in the market : they first sold at 1-8 9/16, but towards the close at 1-8⅜. Document bills opened at 1-8⅜, then a large forward transaction was done at 1-8½, resulting in the ready rate dropping to the same figure, and subsequently to 1-8 7/16, first-class acceptance paper finding buyers even at 1-8⅜. During this afternoon rather a firmer tone set in, and closing rates were as under—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 7⅞d.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 7⅞d. to 1s. 8 1/16d.
Ditto, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 8 1/16d. to ⅛d.
Ditto, 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8⅛d. to 5/16d.
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.
Documents bills ditto	1s. 8 7/16d. to ⅜d.

France.—The quotations for document bills at the close are *f.* 2-15 three months', and *f.* 2-17 three months' sight.

Bombay.—Demand is par, nominal, but there has been a considerable business done in sixty-day Bank bills at 98-14-0.

China rates are nominal, at 218½ to 219, thirty-day private paper.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Continued firmness is still the general tone of the market, but there has been less doing.

Government Securities have further declined, although surrounding circumstances of cheap money and falling exchange are in their favour. The future of silver being again so uncertain is no doubt discouraging investment. The four per cent. paper has been dealt in during the week at 1⅛, and 1⅜, and 1½ per cent. premium ; the four-and-a-half at 1⅝, 1¾, and 1⅞ ; and the five-and-a-half at 3⅜ ; but all are lower to-day, and there has been business in the four per cents. at 100⅜. Closing rates are as under—

4	per cent.	100⅜
4½	do.	101, nominal.
5½	do.	103 to 103⅜.

East India Railway Stock has been sold at 275, and Eastern Bengal at 267.

Bank Shares are quiet. Bengal's are in small current request at 760, but National's have been more freely offered, resulting in business at 108.

Tea Shares keep quite steady, but business has been less active. Holta's have again brought 110, Singbulli and Murmah's 7 premium, Jokai's 105, Lackatoora's 95, Singell's 114, Gowhatty's 93, Bengal's 87 to 90, Dehing's 58, Moncherra contributories 71 to 75, Bhanadhar's 252, East Indias 86, Borkola's 102, and Central Terai's 75.

Spinning Mill Shares are neglected, and scarcely any sales have been made. Oriental Jute are reported at 67, Bowreah Cotton at 85, and Howrah Jute at 69.

Coal Shares are showing slight signs of movement at last. Bengal's have been sold at 1,305, and Equitable's at 160.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam remain very strong, and business has been done at the further advanced rates of 510 and 515. Bengal Iron have recovered a little, and transactions are reported at 112, 113, and 114. Bonded Warehouse Stock has brought 340.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP WILLIAM MCGILVERY, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a cargo of 320,19 cwts linseed.

THE SHIP LAUDERDALE, 850 tons, Captain L. Bice, sailed yesterday for Falmouth and Kingston, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. LORD ESLINGTON, 1,116 tons, Captain W. R. Blair, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c. via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. MONGOLIA, 1,584 tons, Captain A. Coleman, sailed yesterday for China, &c. with China Mails, general cargo, and 1,246 chests opium.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain Gammon, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Goa, brought a general cargo and ninety deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. H. Franks, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eighty-eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP FANNY TUCKER, 1,526 tons, Captain G. M. Roberts, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Boston (January 30th), with Mr. Thomas S. Abbott and Miss Lucy Floyd as passengers, and general cargo.

THE BARQUE QUEEN CLIFF, 596 tons, Captain G. Davies, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool, (January 17th), brought a cargo of 832 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain G. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Oliver, Mr. J. Pratt, Mr. J. H. L. Selbs, Mr. M. Mahambhoy, Mr. J. Purshotum, two privates of R. A., and sixty-four deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (April 29th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers : Captain and Mrs. Peat, Lieut. T. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Mrs. Johnson and three children, Mr. Peiks, Mr. Newburger and Mr. Karonagh. She brought the following cargo :—481 packages piece goods, 65 bales twist, 8 cases copper, 302 casks beer, 13 cases pictures, 38 packages wine, 42 packages earthenware, 100 cases tobacco, 39,000 bricks, 528 plates spelter, 25 casks sulphur, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. GWALIOR, 1,720 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from China, &c., with China mails and the following passengers :—From Kongkong to Southampton.—Mr. C. Noble, Mr. W. Sultan, Mr. Goodmarch, two Chinese, and Lieut Col. Wilkinson. From Singapore to Bombay Mr. Evart and Mr. Mistry. From Galle to Bombay.—Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Mr. Chick, Mr. Fernandez, and Mr. Tejee, 3 Mr. N. Remboda and two servants. She brought the following cargo:—From Shangai.—92 cases tea and 12 packages silk. From Hongkong.—127 packages silk, 4,000 earthenware, 182 cases umbrellas, 2 boxes cigars, 50 packages sundries, 17 cases brass leads, 34 boxes silk piece goods, 221 packages glass bangles, 34 packages papers, 13 boxes false pearls, 735 packages tea, 9 boxes N. E. Remboda and two servants. She brought 375 boxes cassia, 7 boxes brass leaves, 40 cases glass beads, 18 cases fire crackers, 4 boxes white copper, 7 cases copper nails, 343 cases camphor, 4 boxes munail, 105 boxes preserves, 173 packages sugar-candy, 4 boxes arsenic, 395 packages chinaware 30 bundles matting, 7 packages glassware, 1 box rupees, 2 boxes specie, 11 boxes vermilion, 5 boxes chinaroots, and 450 bags sugar. From Singapore.—2 packages rattans, 42 packages silk, 10 packages nutmegs and 191 slabs tin. From Calcutta.—30 packages suimatti,, 12 packages ropes, and 100 packages ginger. From Penang.—175 slabs tin.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Gwalior (s)	Babot.....	Shanghai, Apr 30,
	Europa(s).....	Harris	Liverpool, Apr 29.
	Fanny Tucker.....	Roberts	Boston, Jan 30.
29	Euphrates (s).....	Stevenson.....	Bussorah, May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
29	Ceylon (s).....	Brooks	Aden and Suez.
	Mongolia (s).....	Coleman	China, &c.
	Akola (s)	Franks	K. Const & Kurrachee.
	Lord Eslington (s)...	Blair	Trieste.
	Lauderdale	Bice	Falmouth.

The ship William McGilvery, Nickels, to Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Europa, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Khundalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Gwalior, to Southampton.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship John Clark, to Calcutta.
Schooner Golconda, to Amsterdam.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May. 25 D. of-Devonshire(s).Whittle.....London, Apr 16.

DEPARTURES.

May. 25 Livorno (s) ....
Corycia (s)..... ....
Belinda(s)..... ....
Tasmania..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May. 26 Glenvoy..... ..... Covelong.
27 Her Majesty..... ..... Calingapatam.
Madura (s) .... Bombay.
D. of Buccleuch (s) ..... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1720 Gwalior (s), Babot, P. & O. Co.
1284 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1289 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1568 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1737 Europa (s), Harris, W. & A. Graham & Co.
1695 Hespodar, N. Jitmon—Knoop & Co.
1039 Khorasan, Connell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1948 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1498 Stornaway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—W. Nicol & Co.
1092 Vixen (s), Cuthbert, Keefe—Jas. Rasco & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR HAVRE.

1329 Princess Alexandra, McKenzie—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

1119 Astronomer, Edgar—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Europa, Thiesen—N. Manockjee & Co.
230 Golconda, Brandt.
1300 Hooghly, Seifers—W. Nicol Co.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.
1926 Wm. McGilvery, Nickels—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1899 A. S. Davis. Ford—Farnham & Co.
1014 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1896 Lucy A. Nickels, Nicke's—Farcham & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser— Mails, 9th June.

FOR TRIESTE.

781 Sestos (s), Tilmouth—Volkart Brothers.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA.

1190 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1332 Bulwark, Seaton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
534 Bushire Merchant, Mathieson—Mcgregor.
1208 Canterbury, Miller—Ewart, Latham & Co.
984 Gamsborough, Peston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1079 John Clark, Fowler—Farnham & Co.
1230 Khandalla (s), Wicks—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1253 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR TONDEMANAAR.

1164 Alpine,|Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

923 Staffa, Burns—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

2103 Peshawar (s), White—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

707 Koina (s), Morrison—Essa bin Califa.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

252 Africa, Ranchaupt—Tharia Topun.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

51 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

51 Keerata Rooden, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR BREMERHAFEN

668 Electra, Thomson—Gaddum & Co.
878 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

1497 Breadalbane, Cowell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Dunsclaw, Dow—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR FIXED.

1348 Ashgrove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
648 Cozrwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1402 Jumna, Mcneal—Agent, Allahabad.
1528 Fanny Tucker, Roberts.
986 Marlborough, Sampson—Volkart Brothers.
971 Mindora, Shaw—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1497 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
586 Queen Cliff, Davies.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

618 Fathe Salem, Machon.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

374 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
833 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Minerva (s) 4, Pearson—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
Hugh Rose (s), Downing.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—5 hogshead portwine, Manekjee Bhickajee.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s—7 cases sulphuric acid, Jemsedjee Nowrojee.
Bokhara s—6 cases brandy, Robert Brown.
Deccan s—1 case cutlery, Ardashir and Co.
Peshawar s—2 cases umbrellas, Mahomed Dossa and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Minerva s—2 cases paper, R L Southern and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hospodar—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 125 bales cotton Luckmechund Sewnaran.
Stornoway—56 bales cotton, Momechund Mitha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 75 bales gunny bags and 30 bales hemp, Govindram Dwarkadass.
Sierra Morere—162 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 203 bales cotton, Wood and Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 56 bales cotton, Nursee Keswjee and Co.
Ellen Bates—110 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Keswojee and Co.
Mary Stenhouse—1,255 bales cotton, Khutow Ludha; 86 bales cotton, Dhrumsey Moolchund; 155 bales cotton, Dayabhoy Dossa; 209 bales cotton, Nurotumdass Runchordass; 145 bales cotton, Govindram Lillabhoy.
Vixen s—75 cwts nuxvomica, Dyall Dharess; 1 bale cotton, Khimjee Veerbhan; 9 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 84 bales cotton, Mulchund Chimchand; 30 bales wool, Shiney ee Veerjee; 15 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersy; 45 bales jcotton, Hurjeewan Lilladhur; 259 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee; 23 bales wool, Shiney Cowasjee Poonsee; 50 bales cotton, Premchund Roychun; 1/4 share cotton, Thakersy Khetsy; 21 bales wool, Curseondass Nensy; 25 bales wool, Govindram Lillabhur; 27 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass; 103 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersy; 74 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.
British Army—1,000 bales cotton, Jethabhoy Lallchund; 156 bundles, Ramchund Manockchund; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 54 bundles cotton, Rungeeddass Amboldi; 105 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 156 woo ey yarn, Madhowjee Ghella; 800 bundles myrabolisms; Rowchund Manockchund.
European s—282 cwts cotton yarn, Tolab Arbee; 100 bales cotton, Thakersy Khetsy and Co; 120 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 714 cwts coir yarn, Mahadewjee Gilala.
Circassian—248 cwts coir yarn, Jamsetjee Nowrojee Khuttow; 25 bales cotton, Motee Jetha.
Cella s—260 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 76 bales hemp, Keswjee Bodjee; 4 bales wool, Doosabhoy Mugon; 72 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 137 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass; 54 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 169 bales cotton, E Sassoon and Co; 1 bales cotton, Soondersee Jetha; 51 bales cotton, Somchund Mitha; 300 bales cotton, Bhagwandass Pursotum; 80 bales cotton, Nemechund Goolabchund; 2 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Lillabhoy; 64 bales cotton, Saypall Baychund; 74 bales cotton, Kavuldass Tricondass; 100 bales cotton, Boods and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel Latham and Co; 20 bales cotton, Amerchand Pittamber; 48 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 31 bales wool, Verjee Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Europa s—117 bales cotton, Framjee Cowasjee; 500 bales cotton, and 500 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 80 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
Star of Germany—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 45 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.
Knight Companion, 1,411 cwts coir yarn, Moorarjee Nathia; 70 bales cotton, Dossa Ebjee.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—14 bundles E teeth, Mamedjee Tarbhoy; 483 bags coffee, 2 cases tea, 9 cases cardamoms, and 1 case wax, P & O Co; 1,702 bags coffee, James Mackintosh; 85 case mother of pearl shells, Abdoola Moses; 4 bales hides, Hasum Munjee; 2 bales skins, Cassum Nanjee; 28 cases mother of pearl shells, Peerbhoy Assu; 15 bales hides, Curimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 1 bales hides and 3 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Mahamed; 11 cases cardamoms, Moolje Mungel; 6 cases cardamoms, Sobhagmull Cupoorchund; 7 cases cardamoms, Cumadass Lallbhoy; 10 cases cardamoms, 1 case rampatree and 1 case chunotee, Poonchund Heernchund; 674 bags gall and 24 bags coffee, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 88 cases dry ginger, Nensy Gagjee; 26 cases mother of pearl shells, Dhurumsey Veljee; 30 cases mother of pearl shells, Joolamhoosen Curimbhoy; 7 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Noormahamed; 4 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed; 9 bales hides, Abdoola Rum o Dhunjee; 70 bundles coofa, Ally Mahamed Hasum; 2,334 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 5 bales hides, Esmail Peradena; 6 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum; 14 bales hides, Abdoola Hasum; 6 bales skins, Hajee Casum Joosub; 1 bundle skins, Kalchoo Meerbai; 11 bales skins, Hajee Hasum Cokeeda; 14 bales hides and skins VEHMM Chutty and Co; 36 bales hides, Salla mamed Goolamhoosen; 8 bales hides, Hasum Noormahamed.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hoogly—6,000 bags lin

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

KOTREE, 29TH MAY.

The Indus Valley State Railway was opened this day for material trains from Kotree to Omarpore; distance 20 miles.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE YUNAN MISSION.

SIMLA, 29TH MAY.

Official information has been received of the safe arrival on the 21st instant at Bhamo of Messieurs Grosvenor, Davenport and Baber with the British escort. All were well and no difficulty of any kind occurred in Chinese or Burmese territory, or in the track occupied by the hill tribes. The whole party were to leave Bhamo by steamer for Mandalay on the 25th instant.

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The rumours that a Conference of the European Powers is to be held on the Eastern Question.

EASTERN AFFAIRS—ANXIETY UNALLAYED.

LONDON, 29TH MAY.

The general anxiety on account of Eastern affairs is unallayed. Insurers at Lloyd's are not taking war risks. Three more Ironclads have been ordered to the Mediterranean, making the number of the British Squadron ten.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

PARIS, 29TH MAY.

Kilt is the winner of the French Derby ran yesterday.

LONDON, 27TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞d.
Exchange on India	1s. 8d.
4 per cent Government Securities	84⅛
4½ per cent do.	84½
5½ per cent do.	86⅛
Oriental Bank Shares	£44
Chartered do. do.	14-10
Do. Mercantile	23
Hong Kong Shanghai	22
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	104½
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£80,000,000
Total Notes in Circulation	£296,875,000

Departure—Palm.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH MAY, 10-24 A.M.

French steamer Peiho, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—29TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5.5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N.; thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 4, thermometer 86, barometer 29·96.

MANGALORE, 10·10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N.W., ther. max. 85 min. 88.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S., thermometer 93, barometer 29·72.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S.W. strong, thermometer 96.

WE are glad to learn that H. E. the Governor has nominated Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., to be a member of the Municipal Corporation and also a member of the Town Council, in the room of Dr. Howlett, resigned, in consequence of the latter's appointment as Sanitary Commissioner. Sir Frank, from the fact of his being so well and so long connected with Bombay, will be a valuable acquisition to the Municipality and to the city. His long experience in all Municipal and Police matters will be of much use in discussing questions affecting the welfare of the city.

THE Talukdars of Oudh are said to be about to present an address of congratulation to Her Majesty on assuming the title of Empress of India.

IT is said that Captain Burnaby is at the present moment hard at work upon a book which shall relate the moving story of his ride to Khiva.

THE illness of Colonel Purois, R. A., at Murree has been mentioned, and a Calcutta contemporary now reports his death, but we are happy to be able to state that Colonel Purois is alive and in the enjoyment of good health.

A RATHER curious case has lately been heard in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Malabar, in which the owner of a temple sued a Brahmin for Rs. 69, being expenses incurred in purifying the temple after it had been defiled by the defendant entering it, when an outcaste. The suit was dismissed.

AT Tientsin a rumour is current that the Viceroy and other high officials have determined on the erection of manufactories of cotton cloths, either at Shanghai or Ningpo; the mills to contain the latest improvements in machinery. One official is said to have offered Tls.10,000 towards carrying out the plan.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON'S many friends will be glad to hear that the last mail from Burmah has brought accounts of his health which are quite reassuring. He has not for years been so well as he was when the mail left, and, as he finds Burmah suit him far better than Bengal, there is at present no likelihood of his vacating the Chief Commissionership.

THE Dera Ismail Khan correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* learns, through the medium of letters received by merchants, that a great fight has taken place between the Hakims of Rustak and Kolah, near Durra Kasul on the road between Samarcand and Badakshan, and that all traffic on these roads has been stopped in consequence. He also states that the Hakim of Badakshan has asked the Ameer of Cabul to assist him with troops in apprehending the two Hakims, as they have frequently of late caused disturbances. The Ameer has also been informed that by amalgamating the two countries, he would become possessed of gold and diamond mines.

THE *Celestial Empire* says:—We hear privately from Peking that Sir Thomas Wade is preserving a very unconciliatory attitude towards the Chinese Government, persistently declining to enter upon any cordial intercourse with the Ministers until the Yunnan outrage is satisfactorily atoned for. It is stated that the Flying Squadron's visit to China has a *specific* object in view; and the Minister is otherwise strongly supported. The present position of Germany towards Peking, too, in no way detracts from the stability of our own pretensions. Meanwhile Prince Kung is said to be utterly demoralised with all these anxieties and complications, and it is reported that the disasters of Tso Ta'ung-tang have had such an effect upon His Imperial Highness's system that he has not been visible for forty days!

ACCORDING to the most recent statistics, the production of silver in the whole world in 1800 was £7,000,000, which rose in 1850 to £8,500,000; in 1854 to £9,500,000, and in 1865 to £12,500,000. The production of this precious metal during the year 1873, is sub-divided as follows:—England and its Colonies, £2,000,000; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, £50,000; Russia, £100,000; Austria, £320,000; Germany, £600,000; France, £400,000; Spain, £400,000; Sardinia, £100,000; Mexico, £4,000,000; Central and South America, £1,600,000; Canada, £180,000; the United States, £7,300,000, which gives a total of £17,050,000. Including the year 1873, it is estimated that the total production of silver, since the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus has been £143,000,000, the largest source of accession, during late years, being due to the Nevada mines.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* made a reference on Thursday to a rumour that the Chairman of the B. I. S. N. Co. had made an offer to the Directors of the P. & O. Company to take over the stock of the latter under a guarantee, which not unnaturally excited some interest in the city, especially amongst parties interested in either. There is reason to believe, our contemporary now says, that if such an idea has ever been entertained, no knowledge of it has reached the parties interested in the former company, as would probably have been the case had there been good grounds for the rumour. We mentioned it under due reserve; and presumed that it would be so received. There can be no harm, however, in making an explicit declaration, that whatever may have taken place in England, nothing is known in Calcutta of any such offer or arrangement as that indicated.

COMPARING the results of the districts for which complete returns have been received, the total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 29th April were 4,351, against 4,649 in the previous week. With the exception of the Mooltan district, in which the death-rate is rather high, *viz.*, 25 per mille, the province continues unusually healthy. Two deaths were registered under the head of cholera,—one in the city of Delhi, which subsequent enquiries have shown to have been really caused by poisoning with corrosive sublimate; the second case was registered in the village of Mustafabad, district Umballa. Three hundred and twenty deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 363 in the previous week. The large towns continue unusually healthy. 347 male and 269 female births were registered in the large municipal towns.

WE read in a Madras paper that a deputation of S. E. Wynaad planters had a most satisfactory interview with His Grace the Governor on Tuesday last at Octacamund. The Duke informed the gentlemen that the cause of the delay in answering their petition for the annexation of their district to the Neilgherries, was mainly attributable to the change of Governors that took place last year, but that the matter, together with the question of the Neilgherry Commissionership, had been, and still was, before the Council; the one could hardly be decided without the other, but that an answer to both might be looked for in a fortnight's time. Should Government accede to the annexation petition, there will not be any reduction made in the executive establishment of Ootacamund. The members of the deputation are of opinion that the annexation question is being discussed in a wider point of view than the limits of the S. E. as proscribed in the petition, and that, if any, the whole of Wynaad will be annexed to the Neilgherries.

THE Lahore paper reports that a serious accident took place on Tuesday last on the Punjab Northern State Railway between the Kamoki and Muridki stations of that line. One of the third class carriages caught fire, and the passengers it contained, after vainly endeavouring by shouts and other signals to attract attention, jumped out of the carriage and three passengers were severely injured. Two of them were women, whose limbs were badly fractured. In one case amputation of the leg was necessary, and the other, a native lady, a connection of the Native Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Mayo Hospital, lies in a most precarious state. The fire is supposed to have been due to a spark having lodged in the lamp hole, or in the space between the double roof of the carriage. The dryness of the woodwork in the roof of course rendered it very easily inflammable, and as the train was running at a considerable speed it is not difficult to understand that once it caught fire, it was soon fanned into a brisk flame. One of the passengers, who was travelling in the carriage, says that it was not until the roof lamp and part of the roof itself fell in that the people jumped out of the carriage.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* writing from Simla says:—"The Thibet road, by-the-bye, has to be followed for a long way before you can see the snows any better than from favourable points of view in Simla. It winds, in and out, round the projections of the mountain sides, and dives through tunnels and goes on winding, resolved to keep tolerably well on one level, and consequently obliged to twist and double about among the ridges in a ridiculous manner for a road, which sets out with the professed intention of going in a specified direction. I believe the road goes on right up to the confines of Thibetan territorry, though in places it is little more than a scratch on the face of a precipice, and then comes to an end failing to accomplish any particular destiny, political or commercial. All the same, it is very useful for European visitors to Simla who want to see something of the mountain world beyond, and drifting along it you meet occasional groups of round capped hillmen, ragged as to the hair, and raggeder as to the clothes, who represent the Thibetan public taking advantage of the facilities for travel generously accorded to them by our Government. The arrangement strikes one as involving an ingenious division of labour. The British pay for the road, and the Thibetans use it. They do not allow us to use it to any purpose, and we do not allow them to pay. At least we charge them one pice each toll when they go through the tunnel near Simla, which, as we let them use the rest of the road for nothing, is something like saving a man's life, and then asking him for sixpence as a reward."

WE quote a Shanghai paper, the *Celestial Empire*:—"The subterfuges to which the Chinese will sometimes resort to obtain the lady of their choice, are almost worthy of a more civilised race. Some few weeks ago a man of the name of Tang, residing at Pootung, died, leaving a widow and two children. During his illness and after his death an old woman named [illegible] lived hard by, showed the afflicted [illegible] liberality; and, as they were far [illegible] dependent upon the exertions of [illegible]an for their livelihood, they were very thankful for the assistance. At length, however, the widow told her neighbour she really could not accept any more money, as she had already received over ten thousand cash, and was not in a position to make any adequate return. Mrs. Wang's eyes twinkled cunningly. 'Don't distress yourself, my dear,' said the crone. 'You don't owe *me* anything. Did you really think all that money came out of my pocket? Oh no, you owe it all to some one else, and I'll be bound you'll have to pay it back with interest some of these fine days.' The poor woman turned pale with dismay, and further enquiries elicited the fact that the real giver was a man named Chang, an ex-officer, who was hated far and wide as a bully and a sneak. Just then this very person appeared upon the scene, and coolly acquainted Mrs. Tang with his nefarious designs. He vowed that she should be his wife; he acknowledged that such had been his intention long before her husband died, and now that he was her creditor he had a right to choose his method of receiving payment. 'Now,' said he, 'I have got you into my power, and marry me you must.' After pressing his detested suit some time he left her, and that night the poor woman ran away. She seems to have made for the monastery at Lung-hwa for safety; but Chang was too quick for her, and he and his accomplice caught her on the way. Luckily, however, a friendly wei-yuen happened to pass at the time and to him the woman appealed. Mrs. Wang told him that the applicant owed them money, and was trying to escape: but Mrs. Wang's story appeared so true and simple that wei-yuen took her part, and placed both her and her children in a place of safety. 'Now,' said he to the bully, 'you go and make out a clear statement of your accounts, that I may see whether your claims are just: and if I find they're not——' The fellow slunk away, and has not been heard of since."

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th appears a letter from the Secretaries of the Co-operative Society, the last paragraph of which reads thus:—"If any of the correspondents are tired of their connection with the Society we can easily find purchasers for their shares."

With reference to this remark I beg the Secretaries will kindly inform me what price *their* purchasers are prepared to pay for the shares. Is it to be par or a heavy discount?

May 26. ONE ANXIOUS TO SELL.

BATHING IN THE BACK BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is, perhaps, the only way that is open to me to reach the few unknown who were bathing yesterday morning at Back Bay, and to ask them, for decency's sake, to be clothed with bathing drawers at any rate, while they disport themselves playfully in the briny deep, and expose their elegant bodies to the admiring promenaders on the "Kennedy Seaface." A policeman, or some native official who resembled one of our guardians of the peace, was in charge of the clothes of the bathers, so I presume that it is quite the correct thing for people to bathe in those regions at all. Nevertheless, by inducting themselves in a little bit of clothing, the early bathers will not make it prohibitory to ladies and gentlemen and children of riper years, enjoying the pleasure of a morning walk in that direction, which they cannot do now for shame's sake.

May 29. ARGUS.

THE SHIP PERSIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the *Overland Summary* of your paper published to-day, at the end of Captain Dixon's letter in reference to my ship, I see a note by you to the effect that I had called upon the Magistrate and asked him to release my men imprisoned, as the ship was really unsound. Such, I beg to inform you, was not the case. I did not call upon the Magistrate at all, but wrote a note to him, stating that as my health was not good, I did not wish to take so many dissatisfied men away to sea in the ship, and that if he would release them I would discharge them and ship others in their place.

Most certainly I never considered the ship unseaworthy, and it was against my wishes that I was prevented from taking her home as she then was.—Yours, &c.

JOHN DUNCAN,
Commander ship Persia.

Bombay, 29th May.

*** In our opinion Captain Duncan's letter needs no comment. Only two facts need to be considered—one, that the seamen protested that the Persia was unseaworthy, and the other that the Persia is now in dock, having been unable to proceed to sea. —ED. *B. G.*

A TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS ON SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS ON THE G. I. P. R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot allow "Peculiar Traveller's" letter of the 23rd inst. to pass unnoticed without making a few further *innocent* remarks in self defence.

I am really grieved to think he should be both pained and surprised to read my letter of the 15th, written from the Central Provinces. What there was to call disingenuous in it, I cannot clearly see. If "P. T." could kindly point out where *many* allowances might be made for shortcomings alluded to, I would try and be more liberal in my opinion, should I express it on such matters again.

I think my remarks were harmless enough. If any one has reason to complain of their severity—if there is place for even such a term to be used—it would be those in connection with the refreshment room at Egutpoora station, and then only in my speaking of their laxity in serving passengers while at table, and not "Peculiar Traveller's," but perhaps he may have written on their behalf.

I travel, more or less, and it might be inferred from the date of my letter, place from which I wrote it, together with what was stated in its first para, that I had remained in that district for six weeks or more.

I must deny, however, that my remarks were, in any way, intended to do harm, and if made with any deliberation they would certainly not have been written if through offensives.

If it would not cause "P. T." too much pain to peruse my letter again, he would find I make no mention whatever of Nassick, as I am not acquainted with the place; how, then, does he know I am *very* familiar with it? Again, I do not see what objection should be raised relative to my *hearing* from Jubbulpore. I did *hear*, but I must say I did not think it worth while to go there to ascertain the state of the weather. My letter was written just about six weeks after my leaving Bombay, hence my mentioning. That period as to what the climate had been in the *regions about* where I was then residing, if "P. T." had been nearly baked with the thermometer at 108 degrees in the shade, I hardly think he would have felt disposed to *Boast* as he states I must have done. Perhaps "Peculiar Traveller" has not frequently been in Bombay and had so much to attend to on the day of leaving it as to forbid him taking even half an hour to have a meal, and be obliged to hurry away by the evening's mail without having had a mouthful since the early morning; if he has, he ought to be better able to sympathise with the appetite I had on my arrival at Egutpoora. He, it seems, from his remarks as to my voraciously tearing at that leg of fowl, that, if it had been his case, he would have either stayed in his carriage and remained fasting till he reached his destination, or had he got out to dine, paid for his dinner and left it without making any effort to appease his appetite. When one reaches home after a long and tedious journey, he feels more inclined for a sleep if he has not been able to enjoy one *en route* rather than sit down to a dinner, however *comfortable* it might be.

The fair presumption would be wrong, if made, that my description of the meal was imaginary. For it was real and facts were given as they occurred, and so far as I was led to believe, what I said regarding the spiritual wants of several stations, is perfectly true and cannot be denied, such being told me by reliable persons. I did not mean to attack anyone maliciously, as "P. T." remarks, with *such seeming innocence*, (to quote his own words) I know no reverend gentleman in the districts being, comparatively speaking, a stranger in these parts, but I still think that if anyone, whoever he may be, has a certain duty, especially a spiritual one, allotted to him to perform, he should do his best to fulfil it, in some way or other.

If what I have now stated be not sufficient to satisfy "Peculiar Traveller," I shall be glad to explain further so far as lies in my power.

A TRAVELLER.

Khandeish, 27th May.

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GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were fourteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two cart drivers, named Tookaram Pandoo and Hurry Soonee, were fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for cruelly torturing their bullocks. At the Girgaum Police Court the following cases of a similar offence were disposed of by Mr. Nana Morojee:—Rowjee Chuglia, a coachman, for torturing his horse, was fined Rs. 15.—Coosna Goobajee and Babajee Nagajee, cart drivers, for torturing their bullocks were fined Rs. 2 each.—Two other cart drivers, named Suthoo Unmuntah and Luximon Suthoo, were fined Rs. 4 each for a similar offence. The above cases of torture, heard at the Girgaum Police Court, were charged at the instance of Messrs. Nutty and Smith, agents to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—An occasion which contributed so much happiness and real enjoyment to those, whose existence otherwise is blank and cheerless, should not be allowed to pass by without being duly chronicled. Through the bounty of Mr. A. M. Gubbay, of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., the boys of the Sassoon Reformatory were provided with a treat on the day observed as the Queen's birthday. At six o'clock in the evening the boys, some 150, were orderly seated on the playground, picnic fashion, in double rows in the form of a cross (care being taken to keep the various castes distinct) with brass plates and fresh plantain leaves before them piled with good things, which soon disappeared beneath the vigorous onslaughts made on them by the sharpened appetites of the youngsters. Merely to watch the intense satisfaction betrayed by sparkling eyes, smiling faces, and joyous peals of laughter was of itself a treat. After full justice had been done to the creature comforts, as darkness set in, there was a display of fireworks, the most noticeable feature of which was a staff, lit up by various coloured lights, from the top of which floated a pennant, inscribed with the words 'Long life and prosperity to Mr. Gubbay." Games followed, and before retiring to bed, the boys gave three cheers for Mr. Gubbay, none the less hearty that they came from native throats, and forming not an ungraceful conclusion to a day not easily to be forgotten by the recipients of Mr. Gubbay's bounty.

PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA.—This evening at 5 o'clock a public meeting of the residents of the cantonment and city of Poona, comprising the chiefs, sirdars, merchants, and others, will be held at Mr. Bhow Munsaram's *Wada*, in Vithul Pait, for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on her assumption of the title of Empress of India.—*Deccan Herald*, May 29.

KALLUDGHEE.—It is strange that Kalludghee should be an abode of cholera when it is not prevailing in any other region. Several Europeans have died during some years past at that station quite unexpectedly. Surely there must be something wrong with its sanitation which ought to be looked into. Cholera is prevailing there just now and is also threatening the Sholapore districts. Unless proper precautions are taken we shall have an outbreak of cholera in Poona such as took place last year in June and July. The authorities are hereby urged to take the necessary precautions if they would avoid blame hereafter.—*Id.*

VOLUNTEERS AT CALLIAN.—There was a grand gathering of the Railway Volunteers from Bombay and Lanowlee at Callian on Saturday last. A. B. and C. Companies from Bombay and the L. Company from Lanowlee sent representatives to compete for the honour of the companies in a shooting match appointed to take place at Callian, as being half way between Bombay and Lanowlee. There were present about 66 repesentatives of the four companies, 14 of whom were from Lanowlee. The Bombayites had challenged the Lanowleeites to show their pluck, and, though they had only a few days' practice, and the Bombayites had three months, they determined to show fight. The B. Company from Bombay gained the day as far as the number of points were concerned; but the shooters from Lanowlee were only ten points behind, and have every reason to hold up their heads considering the little time they have had for practice and the experienced shots arrayed against them. Guard Greengrass made the highest number for Lanowlee, and shot well. There were four more who did excellently, and altogether Lanowlee has cause to be proud of the appearance put in at Callian. Great interest was taken in the match and some of the highest officers of the Railway took a hearty part in the proceedings. Government sent the markers of the 2nd Queen's to mark for the match, and showed an interest in the occasion befitting its importance. It is a great thing to see the Railway Volunteers taking so heartily to duty. We are very glad to see the ability already displayed by some of their number, and we hope to find that this match has done a great deal towards making them more hearty in their drill and in their shooting practice. All the party spent a happy day; and a carriage having been put on to a goods train, the Lanowlee party got back a little after midnight on Saturday.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. S. S. CEYLON, Captain G. S. Brooks, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—The Rev Nehemiah Goreh, Mr A Wilson, Mrs Roome and three children, Mr J Jarvis, Mr F Winchester, Mr Boary, Mr P Pollett, Mr S Fidley, Mr C Mallard, Mr G Stercliffe, Mr J Badge, Mr C Powell, and Mr E G Fox.

For Brindisi.—Mr W Laybourn, Col Shewell, and Mr Eisenhofer.

For Venice.—Lieut Col Worsley, Col A P Etheridge, and Mr J L Lysell.

AMUSEMENTS AT MATHERAN.

WE are glad to learn that the ladies at Matheran whilst enjoying the delightful climate of the hills do not forget the sufferings of their less fortunate countrymen in the European General Hospital in Bombay. They have, by selling the articles unsold at the Bazaar in November last, at a Bazaar held in the open air, by an auction sale at the Gymkhana ground, and with the help of "Aunt Sally," kindly lent by the Bombay Gymkhana, raised a sum of Rs. 700 for the Endowment Fund. We wish that the Governor and his Councillors had the same desire to add to the comfort of poor suffering Europeans that has been so practically shown to exist amongst the dear creatures at Matheran.

DURBAR IN HONOR OF THE BIRTH-DAY OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

(Deccan Herald.)

THE customary annual Durbar in honour of her Majesty's birthday, was held in the Council Hall at Roona on the evening of Saturday last, the 27th instant. W. H. Newnham, Esquire, M. A., Barrister-at-law, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, presiding on this occasion. A body of armed Police formed guard of honour at the entrance of the Council Hall compound, who presented arms to the Agent and the Sirdars and Chiefs on their arrival at the Hall. The invitations to the Durbar were for 5 o'clock P. M., and punctual to the hour mentioned, all those who were honoured with cards of invitation were in attendance, and took their seats according to their ranks and the rules of precedence. The arrangements for the reception were made under the supervision of Mr. Dada Saheb Phatuk, the Native Agent, and everything passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. The Hall was beautifully carpeted and well provided with chairs, of which there were five rows. At the upper end their was a raised dais, on which a seat was placed for the Agent. The Hall was fairly filled with a brilliant attendance of Sirdars and Chiefs and other respectable Natives, and shortly after they had arranged themselves, Mr. Newnham took his seat on the dais, the audience all rising from their seats on his entering the Hall and passing up the centre between the lines of spectators. Shortly after taking his seat, Mr. Newnham rose and addressed the audience in an eloquent speech in Mahrathi. Mr. Newnham commenced by saying that it gave him very great pleasure to greet so large an assemblage on the present auspicious occasion, namely, the ceremony of observing with honour the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. A great many changes had taken place during the past year, and it was a matter of heartfelt regret that the Sirdars Dada Sahib Koorundwarker and Anna Sahib Mirajkar had both passed away during the interval that had elapsed since the last Durbar was held in this place. This was a great loss, and will have been much felt by all those to whom they were known and esteemed for their virtues and benevolent dispositions. The sorrowful tidings that had been recently received of the serious illness of the Baron de H. Larpent, Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, who left the shores of India a short time since in search of renovated health in his native land, had caused much regret to his friends in this country, and to all who had been brought in contact with him in the administration of justice in this place; and all the more so as but faint hopes were held out by his medical advisers of his ever being able to return to this country, although it was the fervent and earnest hope of every one who knew him that he might yet do so. Mr. Newnham then alluded at some length to the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and remarked that it was matter for sincere congratulation to the people of this country that they had had the opportunity of meeting their future Sovereign face to face, and becoming personally acquainted with him. Several of those whom he now addressed, had been honoured with introductions to His Royal Highness during his brief visit to Poona, and have thus had an opportunity afforded them of judging of his amiable and courteous manner, which is his natural charm of his character. This visit had been, as His Royal Highness himself expressed it, the "dream of his life," and the reality no doubt far exceeded any ideal he might have imagined of it, and it will be remembered for many years to come, as one of the greatest blessings ever conferred on this country.

Mr. Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee, pensioned Subordinate Judge of Poona, was then called forward and informed by Mr. Newnham, that by order of the Government of India he had great pleasure in investing him with the *khilut* of a Khan Bahadoor, as a reward for the meritorious and faithful services which had been rendered by him to the British Government during many years, and he expressed the hope that the newly created Khan Bahadoor would long live in prosperity to enjoy the title and dignity now conferred upon him. Khan Bahadoor Ardaseer Sett Cursetjee upon this made a suitable reply, and expressed his thanks for the honour that had been conferred upon him in open Durbar at the hands of one in so high a position as the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

Mr. Newnham concluded his address by saying that should he occupy the same position at this time next year that he now does, he hoped to have the pleasure of again meeting the gentlemen then present on a similar auspicious occasion; and that he should long remember the pleasure he felt at meeting them that day. The ceremonial was concluded by the presentation of *poshags*, or *khilats*, to the Sirdars and Chiefs, to whom these are annually distributed on the occasion of Her Majesty's birth day and the distribution of attar, pan-soopary, and garlands of flower to the whole of the gentlemen assembled. The *poshags*, for the First Class Sirdars were presented to them by Mr. M. B. Baker, the assistant Agent for Sirdars; the others received theirs at at the hands of Mr. Dada Saheb Phatuk, the Native Agent. Sixteen dresses of honour in all were thus distributed, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Durbar broke up, and the meeting dispersed shortly after 6 o'clock P. M.

THE GREAT CASE AT CHITTAGONG.

(Correspondent of Mirror.)

Chittagong, the 6th May 1876.

THE following is the reply of the Bengal Government to the telegram which was sent the other day to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor:—

From the Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Darjeeling.
To
***
Chittagong.

Refer to the Judge and Commissioner.

The 3rd May 1876.

Lall Chand Babu accordingly made the following petition to the Commissioner and Judge:—

1. That your petitioner is under trial by the District Magistrate, Mr. Kirkwood, for offences under Sections 143 186, 189, 353, 505, 506, and 117, alleged to have been committed by him.

2. That your petitioner submits herewith copies of the Magistrate's warrant and two petitions made by him yesterday to the Magistrate connected with the case. That on being arrested on the evening of the 2nd instant under the warrant, he furnished bail and was directed to appear before the Magistrate on the 3rd idem. That he petitioned the Magistrate yesterday for an adjournment until the 11th instant to enable his Barrister, Mr. Ghose, to take up the defence, and also for transfer to the case to another file, for reasons stated in those two petitions.

3. That previous to the calling of the case yesterday, Mr. Ghose from Calcutta telegraphed to the Magistrate praying for an adjournment till the 11th instant. That notwithstanding the petitions and the Barrister's application to the Magistrate, he commenced to try the case yesterday and examined some witnesses. That the case had been adjourned for to-day for the hearing of other witnesses.

4. That on your petitioner's applying to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for suspension of proceedings, he (your petitioner) received a telegram yesterday which is submitted in original. That on the 1st instant he was asked as a Municipal Commissioner by a notice to attend a Sub-Committee of the Municipal Commissioners. That on his making his appearance according to the notice, the Chairman, who is now trying the case as District Magistrate, turned him out, saying "go out of the room."

5. That under all the above circumstances your petitioner pray that your Honor will be pleased to pass an order for stopping the proceedings or transferring the case to the file of any full-power Magistrate other than Mr. Badcock for reasons stated in the petition, the copy of which is annexed, and your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

LALLCHAND CHOWDRY.

The 4th May 1876.

Thereupon the following order was passed:—

It does not appear from this petition that the Magistrate intends to finish the case off hand, and without giving the applicant an opportunity through his counsel. However, I have no objection to address the Magistrate on this point pointing out to him the advisability of giving the petitioner full time and opportunity to clear himself from the offences charged against him. Our essential point, of course, being that he be allowed time to secure good legal advice from Calcutta or elsewhere. As to the transfer of the case to another file, this is a matter in which I can interfere, but if the Magistrate himself is to be a witness as the Vakil, who has presented the petition, asserts, then I have no doubt he will himself see the propriety of making over the case to some one else.

E. E. LOWIS.

The 4th May 1876.

Still Mr. Kirkwood did not transfer the case to any other file or adjourn it until the 11th instant to enable Lallchand Babu's counsel to conduct the defence, and the following petition was again submitted to the Session Judge.

1. That your petitioner was arrested by a warrant from the District Magistrate at 5 P.M. on the 2nd instant, whereupon he furnished bail. That on the 3rd instant, in obedience to the warrant, he appeared before the District Magistrate and petitioned the said Magistrate for the transfer of the case to another file and adjournment until 11th instant to enable his Barrister to conduct the case.

2. That the grounds on which he made the petition for transfer were—1. That the matter under investigation partly took place in the presence of the District Magistrate as Chairman of the Municipality, and that the District Magistrate was a witness for the defence.

3. That certain bye-side with the appeal can be had on my arrival at Egutpoora. He, it seems, from his remarks as to my voraciously tearing at that leg of fowl, that, if it had been his case, he would have either stayed in his carriage and remained fasting till he reached his destination, or had he got out to dine, paid for his dinner and left it without making any effort to appease his appetite. When one reaches home after a long and tedious journey, he feels more inclined for a sleep if he has not been able to enjoy one *en route* rather than sit down to a dinner, however *comfortable* it might be.

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weight on their backs, were we not also told that they carry this monstrous burden, cleaving their way with hatchets, through tropical forests, at the rate of twenty miles a day. This amazing strength might, we should think, have been used for the transport of provisions in a form which should have made them independent of faithless satraps and treacherous guides. It is, of course, unfortunate that caste should throw an obstacle where Europeans would find none, and that so heavy a thing as rice should be the main article of food to the natives of these regions; but a moderate supply of potted meats, and of other modern devices for compressing much nourishment into a small compass, would have at least prevented the extreme pressure which cut short the enterprise and for a time was the cause of very grave anxiety.

The people thus engaged to penetrate among the mountains belonged chiefly to the tribes of Bhootias and Lepchas—the former a more vigorous but less trustworthy race than the latter, who seem to be as easily attracted by the English as the Bhootias are repelled. A further contrast, and one by no means to the credit of the Bhootia, is presented by the dishonesty which distinguishes them from the peaceable and truthful Lepchas. In truth, the portrait of the hardier tribe, as drawn by the author, is not inviting. They have, it would seem, no great liking for the white-faced men of whom their old traditions, it is said, speak as the future conquerors of their country; and among their methods for riding themselves of their new masters a favourite device, we are told, is poison, the means being furnished generally by a decoction of datura seeds, given in quantities not sufficient to produce death except after a long course of dosing. A suspected case of such poison led to an enquiry at which the author was present. All the servants were summoned.

"I shall not soon forget (she adds) the attitude and significant speech of the cook, a powerful Bhootia and a magnificent fellow in nature, standing six and a half feet high, with shoulders broad in proportion, who, with arms folded and looks calm and defiant, addressing the master of the house, said, 'Do you think, Sahib, if we wanted to get rid you, we should resort to such small means as that? Soh! we should cut off your heads at once' (p. 458.)"

Such threats are more easily uttered than executed, and the custom of the tribe seems to prefer the quieter method of dealing with their enemies. Yet even here the thorns have their roses; and the reader will feel scarcely less interested than was the author in the character of a young Bhootia girl, whose personal beauty was enhanced by a singular charm of manner and disposition. This girl was wooed and half won by a young man of the tribe from whom the author seems fully justified in recommending the selection of domestic servants; but the course of their love was speedily cut short by a wasting disease which acts with wonderful rapidity on the constitution of these hill-people. The account given of this girl is, indeed, deeply interesting, as showing the materials which a really judicious management must turn to excellent account; and perhaps we may be tempted to think that, in spite of her constant care and kindly tenderness, the author erred in adopting somewhat too stern a tone in the treatment of superstitions which have their root in the best feelings of the human heart. Yet this girl belonged to be a lying, thievish, and treacherous race, while her lover came of a tribe distinguished as 'truthful and honest to a singular degree, those who have had transactions with them declaring that seldom, if ever, have they known them commit a theft or tell a lie' (p. 53.)

Attended by a mingled band of trustworthy and faithless ministers, the author with her husband and a friend, who took on himself the management of the commissariat, set off on the journey which brought them as far up the sides of the Himalayan mountain-wall as English explorers may hope to reach for some time to come. Unluckily no season seems to be really favourable for such expeditions. In summer the great ranges may be wrapped in mist and soaked in water for weeks together, in winter the cold is piercing, the winds fearfully keen and biting, and none of the wild fruits are to be found with which the natives in the summer would eke out their scanty stock of provisions. But, on the whole, the dangers and inconveniences of the latter time are less formidable than those of cloud and mist, and November was chosen accordingly as the time for setting out. Even here, however, they were doomed in some measure to be foiled. The wet and the dry seasons have no such rigid boundaries as those which popular fancy is apt to ascribe to them; and the travellers found themselves day after day drenched even in their tents and through water-proof garments, when they had expected to walk under the bluest of skies crunching the ice beneath their feet. But discomforts come to an end as well as pleasures, and even the grave annoyances caused by this strangely long continuance of wet served rather to add zest to the enjoyment of the moments in which toil was rewarded by sights of splendour and beauty rarely vouchsafed to mortal eyes. The record of the hours thus spent is singularly interesting; nor would it be possible to do it justice or even to give a true impression of its several features, without extracts which would cover far too much space. We must console ourselves with saying that some of the most striking descriptions relate precisely to those effects of mountain scenery which in the Himalayas are seen with a perfection of loveliness and glory altogether beyond that of the most splendid visions beheld among the Alps or the Andes. The pure excess of height over sight of these lonely monarchs gleaming in the light of a sun risen on them, while the lower hills and still more their valleys are wrapped in the deepest night, or again the ghostly flush which lingers on these same summits long after the ashen grey of late twilight has given place to utter darkness below, can never be forgotten by those who have watched the almost imperceptible changes which convert these solitary lamps into the pinnacled bulwarks of a world of ice.

"From whatever point it may be seen, the view of the greatest of all these mountains seems to bring with it no feeling of disappointment. Even Kinchinjunga in some of its aspects appears unduly depressed; but the exquisite form of Mount Everest, combined with its prodigious height, ensures to it an undisputed majesty. Of her attempt to sketch it the author speaks as an act little short of sacrilege; but it in no way detracts from the merits and the value of her picture to be told that this wonderful mountain.

"Possesses a grace and gleam far beyond the reach of Art, which can only be realised by the inner eye and can neither be portrayed nor described. I prefer using the Thibetan to the English name . . . because the natives, who regard it with deep awe and reverence, seem to have had a fuller and deeper appreciation of it —the purest and noblest type on earth of the Almighty Architect—when they named it Deodunga (Mount of God). I had all along been dreading to see it; for, as Kinchinjunga had slightly disappointed me on nearer approach, becoming depressed and partially hidden by nearer mountains, I feared, as some writer has expressed it, the extinction of another of those lights which shine along one's pathway, but go out like a snuff the moment one comes within reach of the fulfilment of one's hopes. But here I am, after long and patient waiting—for it was the dream of my childhood to see this nearest point of earth to heaven—gazing at it with bodily eyes, yet never having conceived anything so glorious, so vast, so God-like. How unutterably ethereal they look, those silent pinnacles of aged snow!' There is a purity not of earth in that solemn stately pile, and a beauty indefinable which only Turner, in his greatest of all modern pictures, . . could represent. . . As I sit gazing on this magnificent mountain, so earnest and pathetic in its great loneliness, a passion of sunlight bursts over it, and I feel more than ever how feeble is Art in its power of reproducing Nature, and I close my easel with a humbled and broken spirit."

But the penalty must be paid by those who invade the land of the spirits of the mist; and a few minutes will suffice to blot out all this radiant splendour under a thick cloud, and 'make it all a thing of the past as much as if it had never been.' Unfortunately these mists may inflict a heavier punishment. They may continue luminous and yet be blinding. Marching along a piece of tabl-land, our travellers found themselves wrapped in a veil through which the sun gleamed like a ball of fire.

"The very atmosphere itself seemed to vibrate and be composed of floating spicules of snow—glittering atoms, through which the sun appeared a great scorching eye, most painful to gaze upon. The effect of the glare upon our sight was greater now than I have power to describe, and the effort of keeping the eyes open such torture that they were streaming with enforced tears. Had there been but a particle of blue sky, we might have found relief; but this dazzling mist, which enclosed us seemed but to serve as a contradiction for the sun. We all, of course, heard of snow-blindness; but anything so distressingly painful to the sight we have never had imagined. The poor coolies who had not provided themselves with spectacles, taking off part of their clothing, now cover their eyes, and lunge along almost blindfold (p. 410)."

These were but the beginnings of the troubles which they were now to undergo. Their guide mistook the track, or, as seems altogether more likely, wilfully misled and then deserted them. The Kajee of Yangting failed to keep his promise; and messenger after messenger, sent to ascertain the reason for the delay in bringing supplies, was despatched in vain, or, at the least, did not return. The plan of advancing further was necessarily abandoned; and in serious distress the whole party were compelled to retrace their steps, until they reached Mount Singalelah, whence they turned eastwards to visit the Buddhist monastery of Pemionchi. The description given of the monks and their ways is extremely interesting; nor, unless we demur to the classification of Buddhists among Pagans (p. 532), can we impugn its accuracy. The author was, indeed, deeply impressed with their worship, and she speaks with enthusiasm of the chanting of their service as a thing never to be forgotten while memory lasts.

"The whole, which was a kind of Litany, was sung in the very deepest monotone, and preserved with marvellous precision; the voices musical and harmonising perfectly. Every now and then the chief Lamas chanting for an instant; after which, the chief Lamas beginning some fresh theme in a higher key which sounded like a wild burst of rhapsody, they all took up the strain, and sank once more to the same deep note. Although this solemn Litany was in a language with which we were wholly unfamiliar, it scarcely seemed to be in an unknown tongue, for there was a descriptiveness in the rendering of the whole which in a great measure helped us to follow its meaning. Now, their voices enabled us to follow its meaning. Now, their voices blending in deep and solemn utterance, they seemed to be mourning their sins and shortcomings in profound humiliation and self-abasement; now, bursting forth in joyous cadence, they seem at last—having withstood the temptations to which they had been exposed in successive stages of existence—to see before them the prospect of Nirvana; and they reach some other and higher development in which all is adoring rapture, as they imagine themselves absorbed into the very essence of the Deity (p. 533)."

Whatever be the merits or the defects of their philosophy, these monks, the author insists, are doing a good work; nor is she in any way loth to acknowledge the better qualities of those who are benefited by their labour. The concluding chapters of the work contain many another picture of mountain life and manners well worth studying; and we may very safely say that no one who wishes to form a clear idea whether of the country traversed by the author, or of its inhabitants, will be disappointed if he seeks this information in the pages of this delightful volume.

A FEW WORDS ON THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

(Fortnightly Review, May 1.)

It would be vain to attempt, within the compass of these few pages, to discuss the general bearings, much less the specific details, of the Oxford Reform Bill. All I propose to do is to call attention to a few points which have not been fully considered in the House of Lords and may fail, if the Bill is dealt with hurriedly, to be properly appreciated by the House of Commons, and the remarks I have to make are made purely from an academical, not from a political point of view. Of course the bill is not all that political Liberals would have liked: why should they expect it to be so? But it is much less reactionary than might reasonably have been apprehended. Considering how dear Conservatism and the Established Church are to one another, considering how admirable is the discipline of that Conservative majority which has just carried through both Houses a measure which few Conservatives relish, Lord Salisbury's Bill is a creditable instance of the willingness of English statesmen to accept accomplished facts, and treat them as a point of departure for further reforms. And though one cannot expect it to do all that is needed to purge and vivify the University, setting her and Cambridge fairly at the head of English education and English learning, still it affords a fair prospect of carrying out many most beneficial changes in the application of funds now wasted in needless fellowships, and in the maintenance in every college of an independent teaching staff.

Three things about the Bill have become clear. First, that it will pass this session. Second, that if vigorously worked by the Commissioners, against the resistance of the few obstructive colleges, it may do a vast deal of good. Third, that every effort should be made, irrespective of party feelings, to improve it as far as possible, make it a complete measure, and so avoid the necessity of having to plunge Oxford again, after a few more years, into the oakdrom of change. Final of course it cannot be. But it is most desirable that it should fairly grapple with all the questions, many of them wide and difficult ones, that now press for a solution, and thereby effect a re-settlement of the University and colleges which may leave them at leisure for their proper work for twenty or thirty years to come.

Now, the complaint commonly made against the Bill is that it is too vague and general, that it is a leap in the dark, a mere string of powers, for the wise exercise of which few and scanty directions are given. The Commissioners are left free to provide for all or for scarcely any of the objects which the Bill suggests; and no one can tell which they will consider desirable. They may, if united in view, carry through the most sweeping changes; or they may content themselves with pruning away a few fellowships and founding a few professorships. The presence of discordant elements in the Commission itself makes this uncertainty all the greater. There ought therefore, people say, to be either a far more distinctly directory Bill sketching in definite outline a general scheme for the Commissioners to work out, or else there ought to be a preliminary Commission of Inquiry whose recommendations might be a basis for the action of Executive Commissioners, as in the case of the Endowed Schools Commission and the Public Schools Commissions as well as of the Oxford Commission of 1854.

The answer to these complaints is that Parliament cannot possibly prepare a scheme for the reform of the two Universities and their respective colleges. It has not the time, still less has it the special knowledge and wisdom, required for so difficult an undertaking. And to appoint a separate Commission of Inquiry would involve delay, would throw the Bill over this and the next, perhaps over several sessions of Parliament.

Admitting the force of these arguments, I desire to show that it is impossible for the present Commission to proceed properly with their work until a comprehensive scheme for the reform of University and colleges has been framed; and that the natural course is therefore to direct them to frame such a scheme before they do anything else, and for the purpose of framing it, to hold such a regular inquiry as will enable them fully to appreciate the problems to be solved, and the solutions proposed by those who have thought long and seriously upon the subject. It must be remembered that the task of this Commission is to construct, and not, as that of the last Commission in great measure was, to destroy. It has no less an enterprise set before it than the reorganization of the whole University, the reconstruction of its educational machinery, the qualifying it to discharge that duty of furthering science and learning which it has forgotten in the restless hurry of examinations. The university is unhappily at present rather an examining than a teaching body. That is, it teaches for the sake of examining, instead of examining for the sake of teaching. Examinations lead, teaching follows. But the teaching itself has undergone an important change within the last twenty years. Formerly every college professed to be a complete, and was really an independent, educational body. Were people once to see how great a waste of teaching power this attempt to make every college self-sufficing involved, colleges began to unite and group themselves for the purposes of teaching. The attempt shows what are the needs of the time, shows that the first problem which the Commission has to deal with is the removing of the main part of educational work from that college basis which has proved too narrow, to put it on the wider foundations which the University supplies. A scheme for this purpose must evidently be framed, and every college must be reformed with a view to such a scheme. For till it is settled what shall be the number, the duties, the emoluments, of the University teachers—whether one calls them professors, or readers, or lecturers; whether one has them nominated by a University Board, or by some conjoint action of the colleges—it would be impossible to determine how many tutors or lecturers are wanted in each college, what shall be their salaries and what their duties.

Then as to the professorships themselves, not only will it be essential to know what chairs are to be created, in order to see what are the subjects for whose teaching, as sufficiently supplied by the University, the colleges need not provide, but it must be settled whether or no they are to be in any and what way connected with the colleges; whether a professor is also to be a fellow of a college; if so, what share he is to have in its government, what voice (if any) the college shall have in electing him. These are matters with which nearly every college scheme will have to deal; matters, moreover, which must be settled on some uniform principle, applying to every college alike. How, then, can the Commissioners frame a scheme for any one college, till they have laid down such principles? And still more, how can any college prepare to submit a scheme for itself, until it knows what other colleges are doing, what share of their income they are proposing to devote to University purposes, and what opinion the Commissioners have adopted upon those points which will recur in each successive scheme?

The difficulty is equally apparent when one considers the case of matters relating not so much to the University as to the internal management of each college. Are clerical fellowships to be retained? and if so, in what proportion to the whole number? Are the competitors for them to be persons already in holy orders, or may candidates be admitted on declaring their intention to be ordained? Is the government of the colleges to belong to all the fellows alike, or to whom? What college offices are needed, and with what duties and salaries? Ought headships (supposing headships included in the Bill) to be tenable for life? How are tutors and college lecturers to be appointed? Are there to be any fellowships devoted to what is called research? and if so, how is the danger of jobbery to be guarded against? Is it desirable to permit colleges to unite with one another? and if so, on what terms? Can arrangements be made for the more economical management of college estates by appointing agents to act for several colleges at once, and can improvements be introduced into the keeping and auditing of college accounts? I do not say that all these are questions which every scheme will deal with, and one or two of them may perhaps be left untouched altogether. But they all deserve to be considered, and it is impossible for a college profitably to submit its proposals for dealing with any of them, while ignorant as to the views the Commissioners have formed, and as to the rules which would only end by showing the necessity for an exhaustive inquiry and a comprehensive scheme.

So as to this hotly debated matter of what are called Idle or Prize Fellowships. People reason as if there were unlimited funds to be disposed of, and the only question were whether the money so spent is wasted or not. But the question is surely a purely relative one. What has to be settled is not the value of such fellowships in the abstract, but what their merits are as compared with other purposes for which money is needed: first of all with the making a sufficient provision for teaching; secondly, with the support of libraries and museums; thirdly, with the promotion of learning, research, discovery. If, as most people will agree, the providing of examination prizes to start men in life is an object desirable no doubt, but less important than those three preceding objects, the conclusion must be that we ought first to ascertain how much money is really required for those other objects, and then let the surplus go to this fourth one. Till this is ascertained, nothing can be done. It is not now known—no, not within £10,000 or £20,000; and all the discussions in Parliament, all the letters in the newspapers, all the solitary meditations of the Commissioners will not ascertain it. And into whatever department of the projected reforms we may enter, it will be found that the same necessity exists for obtaining facts and opinions, and for basing upon these some large and connected plan, whose principles may be applied in the case of each and every college. A piecemeal reform which attempts to deal with each college by itself, will be no reform of the University at all, and will only pave the way for new discontent and a renewed cry for legislative interference.

Even if the Commission were composed of men intimately acquainted with the needs and working of the University, a preliminary inquiry would be desirable to satisfy the colleges that they were being dealt with on fair and reasonable principles. But what is the fact? The Commission contains, besides its illustrious chairman, several men of the highest ability and reputation in their respective departments. But only one of them, the late Professor of International Law, has had any practical experience, as at once a resident and a teacher, of how the present system works and what people feel regarding it.

What, then, are the objections to inserting in the Bill a provision directing the Commissioners to hold an inquiry and frame a comprehensive scheme? Two only have been stated. It has been suggested that public opinion will sufficiently guide the Commission's action. But public opinion in Oxford is divided on the most vital matters they will have to deal with. And if they try to ascertain it privately, they will be exposing themselves to be guided, perhaps misled, by hidden and irresponsible advisers, whose statements they cannot test, whose influence will excite endless jealousy in the University. Others have alleged that too much time would be consumed by an inquiry. On the contrary, time will be saved. The evidence that is needed could be taken in twenty sittings, extending over, say, three months, and three months more might well suffice for the preparation of a report or general scheme. The principles of reform thus once determined, colleges would frame their several schemes in conformity with them, and the application of those principles to each such scheme would become a comparatively short and simple task.

Want of space prevents me from dicussing several other topics connected with the proposed reforms which deserve more careful attention than they have yet received. But it is of much less consequence that subordinate questions should be canvassed now in parliament and in print, if some security is taken for the proper investigation of the whole subject by the Commissioners. The reorganization of Oxford is a matter far more complicated and difficult than the outside world has as yet realised. It is one on which no leader of University opinion would propose a complete plan of reform without much reflection and hesitation. And it will be found impossible for a body coming to it from without, as the Commission does, having no previous knowledge of recent changes in the University, and of the light which experience has thrown upon her methods and her needs, to grapple with the problems which the co-existence of University and colleges presents, except by a comprehensive scheme, or to frame a comprehensive scheme except with the aid of a thorough previous inquiry.

JAMES BRYCE.

* One of these is the mode in which provision may be made not only for research but for the carrying out of various pieces of work to which University funds may fairly be applied, since they are desirable in the interests of learning or science, and yet could not be made to pay their own way; such, for instance, as the editing of a valuable book, or the collation of a manuscript, or the purchase and arrangement of a series of scientific specimens, or the delivery of a special course of lectures on some particular subject by a man of eminence brought down for the purpose. To create places of emolument subject to no obligation but that of research is at best a hazardous experiment, which the wisest men among our men of science disapprove. But the objections do not exist to the plan of setting aside an annual sum to be applied under the directions of some competent body or bodies for the purposes of research or temporary instruction, including the execution of such pieces of work as have just been mentioned. The money would then not be given to a man in the hope that he would work, but as a payment for a piece of work actually done. It would be also discontinued if flagged in prosecuting it further, and ending when it was complete. Such bodies as the Boards of Studies might safely be trusted to administer a common fund of this nature (just as the Councils of the British Association and the Royal Society similarly administer without reproach the funds placed at their disposal), their accounts being of course regularly presented to the University.

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